The article from the News and Courie upon the railroad situation presents the condition of things very clearly, but we fear that it gives very little promise of any speedy amelioration for Charleston. The whole tenor and burden of the article is to find out what other people are going to do for Charleston, and gives are going to do for Charleston, and gives son for instructions, but the Governor no earnest that Charleston is going to do replied that he had none to give. All anything for herself. We have always sympathized with Charleston in her railroad troubles, but cannot say that we have admired her policy. Ever since the war she has seemed paralyzed as to any effort to contest with her impending destiny. She has stood with folded hands, and seen one by one her golden opportunities go by unimproved. When the people of Anderson were contending for the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad, before Columbia and Greenville road passed into foreign hands, her citizens took no active interest in the measure, and her representatives declined to vote either money or convict labor to the enterprise, She quietly, and without an effort, permitted outside capital to come in and purchase the Columbia and Greenville road at a figure within the reach of her capitalists. When a bill passed the House authorizing the Savannah Valley Railroad to continue to Aiken, and giv ing one hundred and fifty convicts to assist its completion, both of the Charleaton Senators voted to strike out the grant of convicts, and thereby defeated the opportunity for such an extension. She permitted the Augusta and Knoxville road to be bought by an unfriendly outside corporation, and has always manitested an indifference to the Savannah Valley road, and has never given one dollar towards its construction. She has taken no aubstantial interest in the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago road, but has secured a charter from Greenville to Charleston, and is now looking around to see who will build these roads for her. The answer is patent to everybody. Nobody will do it. Charleston must make up her mind to do something handsome herself before she can expect any help. It is true that she has expended a great deal on railroads in the past, but that is spilt milk. It is gone, and has nothing to do with the present. There is yet time to retrieve a. part of the mistakes of the past, but time is gradually lessening these opportunities, For instance, the grading of the Savannah Valley will soon be completed, and a contract for its construction and operation for a century to come will be perfected. The same is true of the Greenville and Laurens road. Neither of these enterprises can afford to await Charleston's convenience. The people of Anderson tried hard to

reach Charleston but could get no help, and for self preservation had to turn for help to other quarters. We would be delighted to see the scheme proposed by the News and Churier for the construction of the four lines indicated carried out. We believe it can be done if Charleston is ready and willing to come down promptly with handsome subscriptions, but not otherwise. There is no time to be lost, and it is useless for Charleston to ask what anybody else, is going to do. Everyone is wondering themselves whether or not I am what Charleston is going to do. If ehe will speak out and take the lead, instead of waiting for something to turn up, she will arouse a responsive movement all over the State by which she may yet secure a great and wealth-giving system of railroads converging at her port. If she remains quiet the avenues yet left to her will soon be permanently closed against her. What is Charleston going to do about it ?"

The News and Courier, in giving an account of the industrial relations between landlords and tenants in South Carolina, says of Anderson County:

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN ANDERSON.

The condition of the Agricultural of course, that what was asked for did laborer in Anderson County is not as good now as it was this time last year. The supply of laborers is not sufficient.

The netitions in question I considered. The supply of laborers is not sufficient to meet the full requirements of the farmers. The supply of labor has been affected by the recent emigration of colored people to the West. In some parts of the County their removal will materially affect the arrangements of the County the effect will not be so great. An experienced and successful planter estimates that about forty-five out of every one hundred agricultural laborers in this County are colored. They are diligent and trustworthy "when well looked after."

They are very generally making con-

They are very generally making con-tracts for another year. The rate of wages for hired bands is generally \$8 per mouth and board, or \$13 where they board themselves. These wages are only paid for able-bodied men. The laborers paid for able-bodied men. The laborers generally, and the colored ones particularly, spend what they make. There has been no perceptible change in their habits of living during the past year. The supply of labor is somewhat less now than heretofore, and there is a corresponding increase in the wages paid.

Where the "share" system is adopted, the laborer usually receives one held of the laborer paully receives one held of the laborer paull of the laborer usually receives one half of the crop where the landlord furnishes the stock, and one-third where the labor-ers furnish their own stock.

This we expect is about correct, except we think that the proportion of colored laborers to white laborers, properly speakirg, is somewhat larger than the above estimate place it.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACT.

The Colt mbla Register says: The Co. mbin Register says:

At the last session of the Legislature, in consequence of the lately crowded condition of the Lurantic Asylum and the subsequent discharge of a number of harmless patients, a bill was introduced to prevent a recurrence of the embarraisment. It became a law under the title of "An Act to regulate the admission and discharge of patients in the State Lunatic Asylum," of which the following is Section 2:

moned eight physicians in turn to examne the supposed lunatic, all of whom declined to serve, on account of the above section in in the new law. The lunatic was left on the bands of Justice Blease but he was equal to the emergency. He committed the violent and unfortunate man to jail on the charge of breach of the peace, as no one would sign his bond for orderly conduct. Just here the trouble arises. If every physician in the State refuses to examine supposed lunatics because of the penalty and indignity in the law as quoted, and all other Trial Justices follow the example of Justice Blease of Newberry, our County jails will be converted into howling pandemoniums, and every County will have its own insane asylum on a small scale. Justice Blease wrote to Governor Thomp ne could do was to see that the laws were faithfully administered.

We regard the provisions of section 2 of this Act as un:easonable, unjust and unfortunate, and the Newberry case clearly shows the effect of such legislation. The inedical profession in this State is composed of an honorable body of men, who would have been conscientious and careful in carrying out an Act prescribing the character of patients to be sent to the Asylum without the imposition of the penalty. Under this Act the fact that a physician is honest in his opinion is no protection to him. If he is mistaken he incurs the penalty. He is moreover liable to prosecution whether he is right or wrong, and any dissatisfied relative or friend of the alleged lunatic might prosecute and thereby annoy and run to expense the physician making the examination, whether he is right or wrong. Under these circumstances we do not wonder that physicians refuse to examine lunatics. It would be just as reasonable and perhaps more beneficial to make it a criminal offense for a member of the Legislature to vote for a bill which was not beneficial to the people. If the physicians generally act like those in Newberry, it will prove burdensome to the people, and a great wrong and inhumanity to those who may be so afflicted as to become 'lunatics, for they will have to be confined in the County jails the same as other prisoners. The Act was intended to check an evil, but the remedy applied is too severe, and the cure may prove worse than the disease. The section will doubtless be amended at the next session of the Legislature so as to remedy the trouble produced by the

HOW THEY STOOD.

Two of our Representatives Have the Courage of Their Convictions and are Willing to Face their Constituents.

MR. SCUDDAY'S REPLY. MR. EDITOR: Some time ago, in commenting on the petition sent by a large number of the citizens of this County to the Legislature, asking for a County vote on the Sale of Ardent Spirits within the County, you stated that I had introduced the bill as petitioned for. This gave to the public information as to how I stood on the measure. Until your last issue, I deemed it unnecessary to appear in the columns of the INTELLIGENCER in reference to the matter. Now you call on me, in behalf of the people of the County, to answer certain questions. Let me say, that I recognize the right of the people at any time, and in any way, to save me as their representative to give them an account of my stewardship in the Legislature. I am ready at any time to so inform them. It is best for

able servant." The bill referred to was reported to the House without recommendation, for the reason that a majority of the delegation in the House could not be obtained favoring a favorable report.

Mr. Watson and myself favored s favorable report.

My action in the matter was based or the grounds that the people have a constitutional right to petition any department of the government, whenever to them it may appear necessary; and whenever they did so with a petition of sufficient strength, that then those who were their agents or representatives were officially bound to obey them; provided,

The petitions in question I considered exceedingly strong, and were signed by a large number of the best citizens of the County. They certainly did not ask for anything but what could be constitutionally granted. I have always said in public, as well as in private life, that as a member of the Legislature I could not support a prohibition measure for Auder son County over the heads of the people It would not be to the interest of the cause of temperance to do so. But that I thought when the people of the County demanded a right to be heard, and they decided the question for themselves, that then it was nothing but right for the Legislature to carry out their wishes by

Very respectfully, H. G. SCUDDAY.

MH. WATSOM'S REPLY. MR. EDITOR: In the last issue of the INTELLIGENCE I notice that in your editorial you are somewhat exercised as to how the Anderson delegation stood on the matter of the bill respecting the petition of 1,000 or more of the citizens of the County relating to an election to be be beld on the prohibition movement in Anderson County. As one of the servants of the people of this County, be lieving that it is right for the neople to examine and scrutinize all public acts of their Representatives, I yield a cheerful compliance with the call for information on this question, as I would do on all other questions upon which I may have been called to act.

As to the previous point a first of the previous points and consumption has overtaken it. That is a natural law which politics nor anything else can govern or interfere with. So far as our business is concerned, stocks in the interior are light, though there is not the allghtest difficulty in the country, and in my judgment, there will be a kind of sluggishness in the sale of cotton, woolen, iron and many other commentation has lessened the quantity and consumption has overtaken it. That is a natural law which politics nor with. So far as our business is concerned, stocks in the interior are light, though there is not the allghtest difficulty in the restricted anything else can govern or interfere with. So far as our business is concerned, stocks in the interior are light. The production has been all the restricted anything else can govern or interfere with. So far as our business is concerned, stocks in the interior are light that the restricted country, and in my judgment, there will be a kind of sluggishness in the country, and in my judgment, there will be a kind of sluggishness in the country, and in my judgment, there will be a kind of sluggishness in the country, and in my judgment, there will be a kind of sluggishness in the country, and in my judgment, there will be a kind of sluggishness in the country, and in my judgment, there will be a kind of sluggishness in the country, and in my judgment, t INTELLIGENCER I notice that in your on this question, as I would do on all other questions upon a birth I may have been called to act.

As to the particular bill or question

that you allude to, I would say that some time before the 15th December, 1884: (the limit as to time for the latro; "Physicians giving a certificate recommending the commitment to the Applium of a person who is simply idiotic, epileptid, physically infirm, or mentally inite rile, unless such person is violent or Jarry grous, chall be deamed guilty of a missioneanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the discretion of the Court.

Since the passage of the law a supposed lunally in Newberry, who had been discharged from the Applian, and taken discretion of the court of the duction of bills,) Mr. Scudday showed

this was Saturday night) Mr. Scudday did go and introduce the bill in the House, and had it referred to the Anderson delegation. The report was sent up without recommendation. I was in favor of making a farorable report.

Seeing that we had got our bill in so best to go before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, hoping to have it reported by them to the Senate and acted on there, in order that we might take it up in the House and fight it out before the adjournment. I did take the bill and the petition before the Senate Committee, and asked for the bill to be reported to the Senate for the reasons shove given. I met one of our Repreentatives on his return from the Comnittee as I was on my way to the same. Having answered your questions, as far as they refer to my action upon this bill, I do not deem it necessary to say

nore at the present time. J. BELTON WATSON. Our Rights.

MR. EDITOR: I understand from good authority that some of our Representa tives decline to give an account of their stewardship during the last session of the Legislature. Now, while they were begging the good people of this County to give them a job in Columbia, they said that they would do it to the best of their ability. They went to Columbia pledged to do all in their power for Anderson County. With all of these fair promises, made in every Township, in the presence of all the good people, we agreed to give them out of our money five dollars per day for serving in the Legislature. Now, gentlemen, what have you done for us? Have you given us value received for our five dollars? Give us an account of your labors. I understand that some of the members will only give an account of their labors when forced to do so by the people, but will not answer Mr. Murray's demand. As a citizen Mr. Murray has a right to know why the petition for an election on the prohibition question was so cruelly treated by our Representatives; and I, as one of the thousand petitioners, demand the reason the election was not authorized. This is the only thing for which the people patitioned you directly. Tell us about it. You have been called on often enough. Why not answer? Remember, you can only go one time more under the present contract.

GOV. CLEVELAND'S MISSION.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Mauldin we are permitted this week to present to our readers the views of the senior member of the firm of Austin, Nichols & Co .. one of the leading business houses of New York, upon the election of Governor Cleveland, and its probable effect upon the country, Mr. Austin has been life-long Republican, but supported Gov. Cleveland in the hope of securing reformation in the government. The views which he expresses upon the duties and objects of government show that it has been a misnomer to call him a Republican. For temporary causes he has been acting with the Republican party, but the views expressed below are thoroughly Democratic in their spirit. If the incoming administration does not act upon them fully and completely it will have to depart from the traditions of the past, and will prove a disappointment to the rank and file of the Democratic me to do so, and then they can judge for party. Mr. Austin says:

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 J. L. MAULDIN Esq., Anderson, S. C. Dear Sir: Your favor of 9th inst. to arrangements can be made with the road hand. I do not profess much astuteness in political affairs, but cheerfully state what I think of the future outlook. I believe Mr. Cleveland, as President, will believe Mr. Cleveland, as President, will be a careful, honest and conservative Executive, and I think he has a habit of cool deliberation which will be of great service to the country. For the last twenty years the tendency has been to over-legislation, largely in the interest of special classes of the community, to the detriment of the mass of the people. What the country wants is account in What the country wants is economy in public affairs; as little legislation as possible, and the people left to work out their salvation by their industry and economy, asking from the government only protection for life, liberty and security of property, and less of this everlast-ing tinkering and class legislation which has given a few millionaires the power to control certain large branches of business almost exclusively, and making the mass of the people hewers of wood and drawers of water to these favored few millionaires. Let the old "Jacksonian" maxim apply to our public affairs that the "world is governed too much;" let the people have an equal chance, and we shall come out all right. The North, South, East and West all demand this, and I believe Mr. Cleveland will do what he can to accomplish this result.
I enclose a printed slip of my views in

I enclose a prince, commercial sense.
Yours truly,
ROBT. F. AUSTIN. The following is the extract to which

reference is made in the above letter : "Mr. Austin, the head of the firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., said: "Every Presidential nomination naturally more or less absorbs the attention of the whole community, and while I do not think that it affects business so much as many people claim, it unquestionably makes some difference to us. Since the election, there has been a better demand for merchandise, not because there has been any great advance in the staple commodities, but simply from the fact that peoities, but simply from the fact that peo-ple desired to know which way the Presroads. This is true of large and small transactions. Let me say right here that there has been a manifestation of unusual prudence on the part of purchasers ever alues the panic of last Spring, and purchasers, as a rule, throughout the country have bought upon the principle of supplying their real wants and needs. The country is full of the products of the earth—rottes. Figure Wire, butter and ch— sould for \$600. It was a souther, tale, the purchasers made money by tallows action.

Perhaps it was on Monday (for I think real industry is rewarded with large crops. The activity of the people in the United States is wonderful. In the In the manufacturing districts, through their inventive genius, they have undoubtedly overdone that branch of business more than any other. I mean, in other words, that the raw material of cotton, wool and iron can be taken and molded, as it were, into use a little faster than we can use i ate on a heavy calendar, it was thought | Production is too close upon the heels of consumption, and, as we see, in many cases overtakes it. It would be a different thing altogether if the people of the United States had to meet a depressed industry with a lean larder. While it is true that business during the next six months must remain more or less passive, we look for steady and conservative dealing. The masses of the people of the United States who are industrious and frugal in their habits, do not suffer to he extent of any other country, and the recuperative elements are always very largely in our favor. When we reflect that within the next five or six months the whole area of land is to be replanted with a new crop, and that within the next nine months another crop comes upon the market, it shows that this re-cuperative power is greater than that o case looking to politics and the inces-sant turmoil attendant thereon; if they will stop using money to bull and bear speculation and turn more to the real development of the country, the United States will be prosperous enough."

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

The Charleston News and Courier of Monday contains a very practical editorial upon the railroad situation, from which we make the following synopsis:

A reorganization of the railroad system of South Carolina so as to give to every part of the State quick and cheap transportation is not so difficult a matter as is commonly thought. The principal requisites are these:
1. It is necessary to meet, at once, the

lines which, entering the State from the Northeast, have reached Bennettsville and are fast approaching Cheraw. Ben-nettsville is within easy reach of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and Cheraw is on that road. The interests of the Cheraw and Darlington and Cherav and Salisbury Roads, and of the North-eastern Railroad, with which they connect at Florence, are identical. The trade of the wealthy County of Marlboro, of which Bennettsville is the County seat, has hitherto been enjoyed by the Northeastern Railroad, and its connec tions, and by Charleston. It has been proposed to build a trainway from Gard-ner's Bluff to Bennett-wille, so as to quicken and cheapen communication to Charleston. Astill better plan is to build a railroad from the line of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad to Bennettsville

2. The South Carolina Railway by the lamden branch gives Charleston communication with Camden. The extension of the Camden branch to the northward will free the South Carolina Railway and Charleston, in great measure rom any adverse action on the part of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. The South Carolina Railway by this movement will flank the Charlotte Road, and strike squarely into its oppo-nent's territory. The business of the new district will be opened to the South Carolina Railway, and the Charlotte Road will no longer be free from active

competition.
The extension of the Camden branch has been talked about for years. Is there any prospect of early action, or of late

3. The South Carolina Railway strikes Columbia and Augusta. It is the only railway in the State which has no out side alliance or connections. It ends in the air at Camden. It has an active competitor in the Northeastern Railroad at Columbia. It has the Port Royal Railroad, the Central Railroad, and the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad to meet, and cope with at Augusta. Carolina Railway is in imminent danger of an isolation that will injure it severe ly. But there is a way out.

A road is projected—the Midland Railread—from Charleston to Greenville. There is no desire to build an additional oad from Charleston to Columbia. Thi will not be done, if satisfactory working now in operation. The Midland Road on the route proposed will save 85 miles ville. It will be practicable to run trains through from Greenville to Charleston by the Midiand route in seven or eight hours. The plan is to make the Midland Railroad absolutely independent of out-side corporations, and to keep it independent. By means of this road, the South Carolina Railway can regain and retain the whole of the business of Northwest-ern South Carolina, a business which is now fast leaving it, and which in a large measure has left already.

4. One more line of railroad is requi-

site to break up completely the hostile combinations. The Charleston and Cumberland Gap Railroad should be built immediately; or, whatever it be called, a railroad from Aiken, S. C., through Edgefield and along the Savan-nah Valley. It will be easy enough, we imagine, to connect with the Savannah Valley Railroad and work with it. This line will cut off completely the raiding roads from Augusta, which run to Greenwood and are to be continued to Spartan-

burg.
5. The scheme which has been rough ly explained contemplates. 1st, The building of a railroad to connect Ben-nettsville with the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad. 2d, The extension of the Camden branch of the South Carolina Railway orance of the South Carolina Railway in a northerly direction to Charlotte, or some other convenient point. 3d, The construction of the Midland Railroad from Columbia to Greenville. 4th, The construction of a line from Aiken, S. C., by way of Edgefield to connect with the Savannah Valley Railroad to Anderson. The Midland Road will be extended to Asheville, and thence find its way to the Tennessee system of railroads and to Cincinnati and Chicago, How shall all this be accomplished?

What is proposed for the Northeastern Railroad is a comparatively small matter. The South Carolina Railway is in far greater danger, and for this reason it should be the first to move. During the time that it has been in the possession of its present owners, the South Carolina Railway has been put in first-rate condition. Its equipment is admirable in every respect, and it is in excellent condition to deal with far more business than it now obtains. The South Carolina Railway can insure its freedom, and the freedom and prosperity of Charleston, by giving active aid to the midland Railroad; and by aiding in the construction of the road from Aiken. Charleston is entitled to know whether the South Carolina Railway Company will undertake this, or give any assistance to those who are disposed to undertake it. Will the South Carolina Railway for its own sake-without regard to the interests of Charleston

expect others to come to the rescue and save it?
Charleston will make but slow head-Charleston will make but slow headway, as a great commercial city, unless the pasile of last Spring, and the passers, as a rais, throughout the ry bave bought upon the principle pplying their real wants and needs. Sounty is full of the products of the combinations can be broken up. This is no evident that it nreds no special demonstration. The combinations can be broken up, and Charleston has the power to accomplish it. With the help of the South Carolina Railway the task will be comparatively easy, and it will be far better to be able to see the products of the combinations can be broken up. This is no evident that it nreds no special demonstration. The combinations can be broken up, and Charleston has the power to accomplish it. With the help of the South Carolina Railway the task will be comparatively easy, and it will be far better to be able to work in harmony with that great corongulates to be a powerful factor in every twement which looks to the promotion the interests of Charleston, for it cannot be to be produced to the products of the adverse railway combinations can be broken up. This is no evident that it nreds no special demonstration. The combinations can be broken up. This is no evident that it nreds no special demonstration. The combinations can be broken up. This is no evident that it nreds no special demonstration. The combinations can be broken up. This is no evident that it nreds no special demonstration. The combinations can be broken up. This is no evident that it nreds no special demonstration. The combinations can be broken up. This is no evident that it nreds no special demonstration. The combinations can be broken up. This is no evident that it nreds no special demonstration. The combinations can be broken up. This is no evident that it needs no special demonstrations can be broken up. This is no evident that it nreds no special demonstrations can be broken up. The combinations can be broken up. This is no evident that it nations are the adverse railway combinations can be broken up. T

not prospor unless Charleston prospers, while it does not follow that Charleston cannot prosper without it.

A Cold Country.

CHARLES CITY, IOWA, Jan. 12, 1885. Mr. Editor : I have just arrived here from Mason City, a few miles from the line of Dakota, where the trains have been snow bound for over a day. if possible, any clashing among the dele-Thermometer is now 18 degrees below zero to night, and they say it will be 30 below to morrow morning. All day the sun has been shining, but still the respiration from the passengers inside the cars kept the glass so glazed with ice that we could not see out through the glass. The snow is from 18 inches to four feet deep; in some places the fences are nearly hid by the snow. We passed one Tillman is an admirer of the scheme and house to day where the snow was banked up to the roof on one side. It is a grand sight to see the great snow-plow throwing the snow sometimes as high as the top of the engine, turning it over off the track, in the same manner that the Double Jack plow turns the soil. This great snow-plow is attached to the front of the mammoth wrecking engine that seems to be managed by some twenty men, who have to get out and cut through where the snow is so deep that the engine cannot make its plow cut. These men cut the snow out in long blocks and pite's to one side in big banks. Some of these men look like some kind of wild animal, their great coats being made out of buffalo skins and other furs. I saw three of them come in the depot with their whole head and face hidden except their eyes and noses. Their whiskers were completely iced over their mouth, so that it was impossible for them to eat or drink until they thawed. J. C. STRIBLING.

GETTING AT THE CRIB.

Cold Comfort For Hungry Carolina Office-

WASHINGTON, January 16 .- The memers of the South Carolina delegation in Congress are daily in receipt of commupications from their constituents in regard to the distribution of Federal patronage in that State under the next Administration. It is reported that the members of the delegation propose to meet together at some future period and decide by ballot the distribution of the patronage of the State. With a view to saining some information on this subject. our correspondent called upon Senator lampton and Representatives Dibble and Tillman, and interrogated them conerning the above mentioned report.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HAMPTON. Senator Hampton says there has been no understanding between the members of the delegation on the subject referred Soon after the result of the Novem ber election was known. Senator Butler suggested to him that it would be a good idea for the delegation to hold a meeting, and come to some kind of an agreement with a view to securing an equal division of the Federal patronage in South Carolina. No such agreement has yet been nade so far as he knows. In fact, the subject has not been mentioned to him since the holiday recess. He says it is too early to even speculate on the ques tion of appointments. When Mr. Cleveland has been inaugurated and his Cabi-net officers have entered upon their duties it will be time enough for the office seek-ers to send in their letters of application and endorsement. He declares emphatically that he will make no personal appeals to the incoming Administration for any appointments. If the President, or the head of any of the departments should call upon him for information concerning the qualifications of an atplicant for office, be will furnish cheer ully such information on the subject as he may possess. In making recommendations for appointment he will be governed entirely by the knowledge in his possession as to the fitness or competency of the applicant.

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT. Now, in such a matter as the selection of a collector of the port of Charleston, the Senator says he will advocate the appointment of the man who appears to oe most satisfactory and acceptable to the leading business men in that city. He will also be advised in a similar manner with regard to the postmastership of Charleston. His idea is to appoint to important Federal offices men who are known to be capable of conducting the public business properly and who also merit the confidence and esteem of their

WHO SHOULD GO.

Public officials who have made themselves obnoxious as political wire pullers and schemers should be removed and their places filled by worthy men repre-senting the party in power. He does not anticipate many changes before the meeting of Congress, in December; of course whenever a vacancy occurs in the mean-time a good Democrat can be found who will accept the situation and conduct the office in harmony with the Administration. There is no reason to expect Mr Cleveland to begin a system of wholesale removals as soon as he is inaugurated. There are something over 100,000 Federal offices. If Mr. Cleveland should make 100 removals daily, he would occupy three years of his term in making removals alone.

SOMETHING MOBE IMPORTANT THAN

Continuing, the Senator says: Mr Continuing, the Senator says: mir. Cleveland was not elected to spend all his time making removals and appointments; there is greater and more important work for him to engage in. The Senator says he does not like to see the people of his section making such undue haste in the scramble for office. Many of them do not realize that the civil haste in the scramble for office. Many of them do not realize that the civil service law prohibits a Congressman from recommending anyone for an office that comes within the jurisdiction of the civil service commission. That refers particularly to appointments in the departments in the civ

DIBBLE'S DISCLAIMER.

Representative Dibble says: "Nothing has been determined upon concern-ing Federal appointments, to my knowl-edge, by the delegation, nor has there been any other than a casual interchange of individual views of members without All are busy with the work of the session, and the matter of appointments will

hardly become a matter for action for several months to come."

WHERE THE SUGGESTION ORIGINATED. Representative Tillman says that, although there has yet been no formal meeting of the delegation to consider the question of Federal patronage in the State, the subject has been discussed, and there appears to be a general acquiescence in the proposition that there should be an equal division. The idea is to prevent, The responsibility of some of the members will be lessened thereby. there are a number of applicants for the same office, it is proposed that a majority of the delegation shall decide which can didate shall receive a unanimous endorsement. Of course, there is no certainty that the recommendations of the delegation will always meet the approval of the President and his Cabinet, but Mr. predicts that it will work satisfactorily if adopted and carried out conscientiously -Dispatch News and Courier.

- The Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier, writing under date of the 16th inst., says: "An Arkansas man visited Columbia yesterday, procured a copy of the South Carolina eight-box election law, had its workings expounded to him by a member of the Richland delegation in the House, and carried the statute and the information with him back to Little Rock, where the Legisla-ture is in session. He said that the people in Arkansas had heard of the efficacy, of the South Carolina law and that efforts would be made to secure its adoption by the Legislature. Arkansas, he remarked, was a Democratic State, but it might not remain so much longer if the negro immigration was continued. It was, therethought that an eight-box law would be useful, and would besides make the South Carolina negroes feel at bome when they reached their destina-tion. South Carolina, you see, continues to influence the country in the matter of maintaining civilization."

- The Columbia letter of the News and Courier, dated the 16th inst., says : "The process of letting off the fish ponds of the agricultural department was com-menced by Mr. Huske, the superintendent of fisheries, and by two o'clock to-day the ponds were dry and all the fish had been caught, counted and a sorted. Mr. Huske says that the result this year has been much more satisfactory than that of any previous year. The total number of young fish caught from the ponds was 4,850, with 165 breeders. The young fish are for distribution, but have already been engaged to applicants.

- A destructive cyclone passed through Alabama on Sunday night. Near Calera not a vestige of habitation was left. A train on the Nashville and Tennessee Editora Intelligeneer : railroad was badly damaged by falling trees and thrown from the track. A Frierson and Mr. J. L. McGee the Commitman jumped from the train near Elmore tee to decide who should receive the Pre and was instantly killed. Cotton bales were blown one hundred feet through mium for composing the greatest number the air. Trees and fences were blown of words out of the sentence, "Orr and down, and a number of persons killed. In the county adjoining Jones everything was swept in the path of the cyclone. Sloan sell Drugs Cheap."

- The Williamsburg Herald thinks that it would be a good idea for the county commissioners of that county to build barracks on the public square in Kingstree for the special accommodation of jurors and State witnesses who are too poor to pay their bil's at the hotels or boarding houses.

- The building of the Georgia State Capitol, at Atlanta, develops the fact that granite can be quarried in Maine, brough to Savannah, and thence by rail to At lanta at a less cost than it can be had at a quarry only sixteen miles away. - A number of merchants in Winns

boro have determined to give up the

Fresh Garden Seed. ANDRETH'S and Ferry's fresh Garden Seeds and Onion Sets for sale by A. B. TOWERS. 22 BOOTS and SHOES.

FOR forty days I will sell Mens' and Boys' Winter Boots at cost for cash. 22, 1885 Ladies' Dress Shoes.

JUST received Ladies' Fine Shoes, and A. B. TOWERS. Jan 22, 1884

MULES.

HERE will be a fine lot of Tenness Mules to arrive at J. S. Fowler's Stables the last of this or first of next week. Call and see for yourself.
J. S. FOWLER.
Jan 22, 1885 27 1

BUSINESS !

A LL persons who owe the late Firm of J. G. CUNNINGHAM & CO. are are hereby notified that they must come up by February 1st, 1885, and settle off their indebtedness. All the Notes and Accounts due will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection after that time. We make this offer to save you trouble, and mean every word we say.

CUNNINGHAM & FOWLER.

Jan 22, 1884 27 1

DISSOLUTION. THE Firm of Carpenter & Bacot has this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. B. Carpenter having bought the entire interest of D. T. Bacot will continue the interest of D. T. Bacot will continue and interest of D. T. Bacot will continue to the business in the name of A. B. Carpenter, to whom all settlements will be made, and all bills contracted by the firm will be paid by him.

A. B. CARPENTER,
D. T. BACOT.

1

W. H. ROSS, DENTAL SURGEON,

WILL open an office at Anderson C. H.
in March, 1885, and will be prepared
to execute all operations—Surgical and
Mechanical—pertaining to the profession of
Dentistry Dentistry. Jan 22, 1885 27

Tokhe Trial Justices of Anderson County.

Angerson County.

You are hereby notified that you have authority to discharge the duties of the Coroner of this County only in case the Coroner is sick or absent from the County, or is at a greater distance than fifteen miles from the place of inquest, or when the office is vacant. See Section 710 of the General Statutes of S. C., 1882. I give this notice in self-defence, and hope you will govern yourselves accordingly.

I will pay any one one dollar for notifying me of an inquest to be held, as the law makes no provision for paying for notice to the Coroner.

R. Y. H. NANCE.

Coroner Anderson County.

Jan 22, 1885

SELECT We worken that I see you IRISH POTATOES, ONION SETS. FRESH

GARDEN SEEDS,

SIMPSON, REID & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

Jan 22, 1888 heet. byte took a abovent w "par relibed-planness V" bellan gyla." the Germans, and "Lac des desire can the Decare Oberland, a

WAVERLY HOUSE CORNER

PREMIUM AWARDED.

We appointed Mr. T. F. Hill, Mr. W. H

We hand you herewith their report.

Anderson, S. C.

Having been appointed to decide who

offered by you to the person composing the

greatest number of words out of the sen-

tence, "Orr and Sloan sell Brugs Cheap,"

we do hereby award said Premium to Miss

Dessie Nardin, she having found seven

thousand one hundred and sixty-eight words,

the largest number of any of the competi-

P. S .- The persons finding above four

Miss Louie Simpson, Pendleton

Mr. R. M. Baker, Anderson

Mr. M. B. Clinkscales, Anderson

Mr. P. F. Gadaden, Anderson

There were many others who found from

00000000000000000000

so of one of the Greatest

MARKET FOR TEDDER 1 SATES

Mr. J. C. Stribling, Holland's Store ...

T. F. HILL, W. H. FRIERSON, J. L. McGEE,

..5133

Respectfully,

Respectfully,

MESSES. ORE & SLOAN.

ANDERSON, S. C.,

January 8, 1885.

ORR & SLOAN.

into equal to be

PIANOS—Chickering, Mathusbia, 82.

After an experience of several years in this business, I feel perfectly competent in this business, I feel perfectly competent in making a judicion, selection of an Instrument. I will take pleasure in visiting any one who anticipate buying. Drop me a postal card, or send a verbal message by your friends, and you shall receive prompt attention.

JOHN 14. HAYNIE, Williamston, 8.0.

Jan 22, 1885

WONDERFUL It has only been ten months since Bacot's Best Liver Pills

Why not make Home Happy

First Class Musical Instrument

Read this, Musicians and Music Levers

AM Agent for several of the very bear Organs and Piancs, and am glad to able to herald the news to the many details.

able to heraid the news to the many detectes of the "tip of the ivory" say detectes of the "tip of the ivory" say detected in the say of the most limited circumstages demember, cash or instalment term, hardle the following named-Instrument ORGANS—Mason & Hamilin, Paking and Bay State.

ond Bay State.
PIANOS—Chickering, Mathushis, 81.

BY PURCHASING A

Were placed upon the market, and in the time they have been placed in the hands of five hundred druggists and merchants throughout the South, who say they give better satisfaction than any pill they are ever sold. The following are some of he letters received from abroad:

Decatur, Ga., Dec. 8th, 1884,

D. T. Bacot & Co.—Please send me condollar's worth of Bacot's Best Liver Pill. The few sent me through the mail as samples have acted marvellously in a cased dyspepsia in my family.

ROBT. M. BROWN, Jr.

Pinemount, Fig. Nov. 24, 1987.

Pinemount, Fia., Nov. 24, 1884.
D. T. Bacot & Co.—I have tried various pills for liver disease, but find your the best I have ever used, and am satisfied that best I have ever used, and am sausued he they are all you can possibly claim for them. I have suffered for years with my liver, and since taking your Pills feel almost Wery truly,

W. B. REID.

Bacot's Best Liver Pills are put up in round wooden boxes, containing from 25 to 30 pills in each box, and are for sale by all druggists and merchants, or can be had from us, postage prepaid, upon receipt of price, 25c per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.00. WHOLESALE AGENTS, WILHITE & WILHITE,

Anderson, S. C. For terms to agents address D. T. Been Co., Greenville, S. C. Jan 22, 1885



PRINCE & VANDIVER.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ANDERSON. - - S.C. OFFICE—On Whitner Street, over Boxt
Store of G. W. Fant & Son, opposite Auditor's Office.
Jan 8, 1885

26 REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his 0f-fice to the residence of John X. Sutherland, Esq., in the Town of Belton where he can always be found when no rofessionally engaged.
J. C. HARRIS, M.D. Jan 8, 1884

NOTICE. A LL persons are hereby notified that will not be responsible for any debs or contracts made in my name by any pesson for any purpose, unless upon my written authority.

MRS M. E. VANDIVER.

Jan 15, 1885 27 3

TO RENT.

HOUSE AND LOT

27

Jan 15, 1885 OTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT

The undersigned, Administrator (Estate of Mrs. Jeanette Crawford, d ceased, hereby gives notice that he will, at 18th day of February, 1885, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and discharge from said Administration.

Jan 15, 1885 J. M. PAYNE, Adm'r. 5 Administrator's Sale. HE undersigned will sell at public on Jarnett Tucker deceased, on Friday, le 30th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., the Personal Property of the said DeJarnett Tucker, deceased, on Striday, le 30th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., the Personal Property of the said DeJarnett Tucker, deceased, consisting of Household and Klicken Furniture, Agricultural Implement, Stock, &c. Terms of sale cash.

JOHN W. DANIELS, Adm.

Jan 15, 1885

Administrator's Sale. THE undersigned will sell at publicate cry, at the residence of the late De Jarnett Tucker, deceased, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., the Persons Property of the late Mrs. Sarah Tucke, deceased, consisting of Household, and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural Implements, Stock, &c. Terms of sale cash.

JOHN W. DANIELS, Admr.

Jan 15, 1886 27 2

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DY virtue of an execution to me directed.
I will expose to sale on the first No-day in February, A. D. 1885, at Andersa Court House, S. C., the following property. Court House, S. C., the lollowing to wit:
One Buggy, levied on as the property of T. J. Junkins in favor of A. M. Bolt.
Terms of sale—Cash.
WM, L. BOLT.
Sheriff of Anderson County
Jan 15, 1885

FIRST PLANER in the CITY

THE Show has come and gone be at their Planing Mill on the Bins lider Yard, where you can find the finest low Finished Flooring, Ceiting. Weatherbashing, and all kinds of Mondlings, eye as in this market. Come and see us below you buy, as we are bound to give salished the fine of the work from the country solicited. We would also salished the salished th

Notice of Dissolution THE Firm of R. S. HILL & CO., a Anderson, S. C., is this day dissolve by mutual consent, and all parties indebt to us are notified to come forward at each contract of the con and square up, as we gave you do not of this matter, and are now determined to the come for and are now determined that our more sy.

Jan. 1, 198.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have the day length and the firm name of the firm name of